

**THE
ROBINSON
PIANO Co. Ltd.**

Crowded War Career.
M. Holiday, 26, single, managing clerk to a firm of Lincoln real estate agents, told an interesting story of his war experience when appealing to the House of Commons Tribunal. He was with the Naval Volunteers at Antwerp and with the Naval Brigade in Gallipoli, Egypt, and the Grecian Archipelago. He was twice wounded, and he suffered from influenza, jaundice and typhoid at the same time. Later he was transferred to a minesweeper in the North Sea, and afterwards was in command of a patrol ship until he resigned his commission last July to put a straight for his widowed mother. She derived her income from property damaged by the Silverton explosion, and if it were necessary to employ someone to attend to it she would be deprived of the main part of her income. A member inquired if he could not induce someone to do this work free of charge.—Sir D. Maclean. The sympathy and consideration which we had for one another in the early days of the war is not now present in anything like the proportion that it was. People have turned more selfish than they were. The role was assigned to verify the latter story.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Arthur Pensooby, M.P.
At a meeting of about 700 people held in Danfarnham on Feb. 1 a resolution was passed with only one dissentient inviting Mr. Arthur Pensooby, M.P. for the Birmmgham, to contest the Danfarnham, Birmmgham, at the next election as an Independent Democrat.

Off to the Front.
To star his services to the Government, Mr. E. Turner, son of Mr. E. W. Turner, consulting engineer, Shanghai, left for England last week by the Glen Line steamer Glenfuir. Mr. E. Turner has for a period of two and a half years been engaged in engineering work and hopes to join the Royal Flying Corps. He has been prominent in local League Football in recent years, as a member of both the Hanbury School and the Shanghai Recreation Club teams, as well as having been an active and popular member of "B" Company, S.V.C.

Chang's "Hungghuts."
The behaviour of Chang Teolin's Hungghuts, we cannot insult our Chinese readers by calling them soldiers, to the travelling public on the Peking-Mukden line is rapidly exceeding that of the brigades under Chang Hsiao who used to play up on the Tsingtao line, says the N. C. Daily Mail. The Traffic Department of the Peking-Mukden Railway is doing its best in very trying circumstances to keep everything going, but it is having a most unpleasant time owing to lack of support from those who ought to help them. Repeated representations have been made by the Managing Director to the Board concerned but nothing visible has been done and the Hungghuts seem to be doing exactly what they please in defiance of authority.

A Tyburn Martyrdom.
Rome, February 26.—A general congregation of Sacred Rites met here under the presidency of the Pope in the Throne Room of the Vatican. All the Cardinals belonging to the congregation were present except Cardinal Biletti, who, being titular of the Church of the Irish College, was engaged there. The congregation decided that the case of Oliver Plunket, formerly Archbishop of Armagh, was one for beatification. This was notified to Monsignor O'Riordan, Rector of the Irish College, who was present as portulator of the cause. The Pontifical decree for the beatification of Oliver Plunket is expected in a few weeks, after which it will only remain for the Pope to decide at an opportune moment to hold the function of beatification.—Reuter. [Oliver Plunket, Archbishop of Armagh, who was hanged, drawn, and quartered at Tyburn in 1681, was the last Roman Catholic prelate to suffer death in England for his faith. He went to Rome in early youth, where he studied for the priesthood in the Irish College there. He was appointed by Pope Clement IX. to the Archbishopric of Armagh in 1670.]

China's Defunct Parliament.
Every means (says the Peking Daily News of April 22) has been employed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his followers in the Canton Cession Company to induce the ex-M.P.s of all the provinces to proceed to their province to reopen the Defunct Parliament. Funds have been raised from various sources to meet the expenditure, and a certain resistance has been converted into the Hall of the two Houses to transact business. However the Generalissimo's projects have displeased General Lu Yang-tung and his influential followers: for if the former should be successful in assembling the Defunct Parliament, the Kuangsi General will not be able to retain his influence. Moreover, it is feared that when the Presidential Election should take place, Dr. Sun's followers will not be likely to elect General Lu, who has very few followers in the Defunct Parliament. General Mo Yang-hsin, the right hand man of General Lu, has issued a circular telegram in the Sou h-west pointing out the undesirability of the restoration of the Defunct Parliament, which has hitherto proved its incompetency to the country, and is likely to become again a ridicule and byword to the world.

NOTICES.

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A KING OF THE AIR.

Destroyed 45 Machines
in Five Months.

Many daring and successful exploits by officers of the Royal Flying Corps are recorded in a book of place most to be accorded to Lieut. (temp. Capt.) William Avery Bishop, V.O., D.S.O., M.C. He has probably brought down more hostile aircraft than any other flier either British or enemy.

Besides machines driven down disabled he entirely destroyed 45 in the course of five months.

The airman with this astonishing record is a boyish looking Canadian still in the early twenties. Educated for a military career, he came to England with the Canadian Mounted Rifles, and transferred to the R.F.C. and went to France as an airman at the beginning of 1916. His special aptitude for air fighting soon showed itself. His M.C. was followed by the D.S.O.—the latter for bringing down two enemy airmen in a single day and fighting against seven. Last August

he was awarded the V.O. for an "independent" expedition against German aerodromes, bombing and fighting altogether about a dozen machines, some of which were put out of action. Now he is awarded a bar to the D.S.O. for "conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty." The official account of his services for which the decoration is awarded is as follows:—His consistent dash and great fearlessness have set a magnificent example to the pilots of his squadron. He has destroyed no fewer than 45 hostile machines within the last five months, frequently attacking enemy formations single-handed, and on all occasions displaying a fighting spirit and determination to get to close quarters with his opponents which have earned him the admiration of all in contact with him.

Irish Prima Donna's Success.

Miss Etta, both Burke Sheridan, the Irish prima donna, a descendant of the dramatist, recently made a successful debut at the Cosmopolitan Theatre, Rome, interpreting the role of Mimi in Puccini's "La Boheme." Miss Sheridan was generously applauded by large and critical audiences.

Prepaid Advertisements.

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FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

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WANTED.—Two MARINE ENGINEERS with shop experience to act as Workshop Foremen, also a Foreman Marine Boiler-maker and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to Z. Y. X. c/o "Hongkong-Telegraph."

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FOR SALE.—"GALESEND." 109 The Peak, 6 rooms. Apply—C. H. Gale, P.W. Dept.

FOR SALE.—SMALL CAR. Two seater. Four cylinders. Magneto ignition. Latest model. Electric light. Electric starter. Generator and Horn. Economical. New. Reasonable price. Post Office Box 463.

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Nectar	50	2.35
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6% WAR LOAN OF 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that COUPON No. 3 is payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, on 1st May, 1918.
A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Treasurer.
Hongkong, 18th April 1918.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

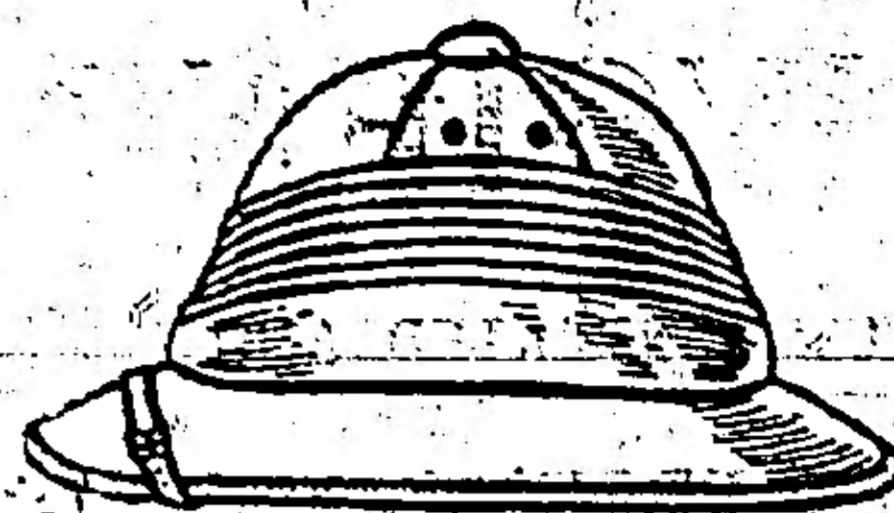
A SECOND CLERK for the General Office, University of Hongkong. Applicants must have a good knowledge of English and written Chinese, book-keeping and typewriting. Apply immediately to the Registrar.

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\$10.00

\$13.00

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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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NOTICES.

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ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to Walter Douglas Graham of Hongkong (deceased) a duplicate Certificate of sixty shares in the Company or other Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the original Certificate No. 999 for shares numbered 28775/28834 and dated 11th January 1909 has been lost or destroyed, AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUK.

Secretary.

Dated 4th day of April, 1918.

NOTICES.

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TELEPHONE NO. 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1918.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS.

It must be admitted that, so far as France and Flanders are concerned—and they certainly are the most important theatres of war—we are not, in the meantime, making such progress as we should like to be making. It was hardly likely that we should make progress at present, as it is evident, even more to-day than previously, that the Germans are staking their all in the terrific offensives that they are now launching. So far, their efforts in France have by no means met with results such as the enemy had hoped for. Their original plans have very much miscarried, and, in fact, their offensives in France as in Flanders can truthfully be said to have been failures, in so far as they have absolutely failed to realise the hopes of the Germans. True, the enemy has been able to force his way through some sixty kilometres of territory, but he has done so only at an enormous cost, without breaking the British line as he had confidently hoped, and only to find that the plans with which he set out are now completely upset by the glorious stand made by the British and French troops, whom the enemy has struggled in vain to separate.

But though, as we have pointed out, the enemy's offensives have practically ended in failure, it must be admitted that we are not doing so well as recent events had led us to expect. The enemy's second offensive, which was set in operation a few days ago and which, though not on so large a scale as its predecessor, has at least one feature in common with it, namely, that in the gigantic efforts being made to overthrow the French and British armies, two carefully-planned offensives are being conducted simultaneously. In France, as the telegrams continue to show, practically no success has attended the enemy's efforts, but in Flanders it is clear that he is making such progress, which if not speedily and effectively checked may very soon constitute a serious menace to the Channel ports, which the Allied Forces have been guarding for so long and, up till now, with conspicuous success. For some time past the struggle in Flanders has centred chiefly in the neighbourhood of Ypres, which has been in a precarious situation ever since it had been deemed expedient to retire for a considerable distance, so as to straighten the line. Since then the enemy has been hammering away with increased pressure, and with a total disregard of the cost. It is small wonder, then, that in the circumstances, the Allied troops have been compelled to give way at certain points, notably at Wytschaete and St. Eloi. Both towns, however, were taken only after desperate resistance and with the enemy's usual prodigality of lives, which is the inevitable outcome of his massed formation tactics. The loss of these points has, unfortunately, been followed by a more serious loss, for it cannot be gainsaid that Kemmel, as an observation post, is of first rate importance.

From today's telegrams it is clear that the enemy's advance in Flanders was won only after many and futile attempts and at an appalling cost. We read of the French being ordered—and of fulfilling the order implicitly—to hold Mount Kemmel till they died. The British also participated, but the enemy's numerical superiority at this point overcame all resistance. Happily, at other points the Allied Forces have been completely successful, notably at Villers-Bretonneux, from which the enemy was ejected after a very severe fighting. At the Hingard sector the fighting is described as having been "furious." The French more than held their own here and have been able to capture part of Hingard village. Both on the French and the Flanders front, it is clear, the enemy is fighting desperately and making the most of the opportunity that presents itself while he holds a numerical majority. He is certainly making a slight advance, but at a cost that will ultimately compel him to come to a standstill. Meanwhile, the Allied Forces are, as the telegrams show, checking the enemy very effectively at many points, and with increased reinforcements should ultimately be able to pulverise further enemy attempts either in France or Flanders.

Hongkong and the Hun.

There is a deal of interest attaching to the very meagre summary which Reuters gives of the final report of Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Committee on commercial and industrial policy after the war, and in view of the paramount importance of the nature of Britain's policy one wishes for further details than have been supplied. But the statement that "in view of the shortage of world tonnage any policy tending to check the use of the ports for foreign shipping is inexpedient, although it may be desirable to impose restrictions on enemy shipping temporarily" is one of which Hongkong merchants will look with a little misgiving—and a very natural misgiving. From the time that German mercantile trade was forced to cease there has been such an orgy of inhumanity practised by the Hun that British seamen and residents in the commercial centres have been righteously driven to proclaim that no German boat will be allowed into a British port until full retribution has been exacted and the pain of ostracism felt. "It may be desirable to impose restrictions on enemy shipping temporarily," says the telegram, but Hongkong men, Australians and seamen generally have declared that there will have to be restrictions and not so excessively temporarily either. We sincerely hope that the Home Government, in deciding its post-war trade policy, will have due regard to the temper of those people who will have most to do with enemy shipping when it is resumed again, for if a too generous handling of this question is mistakenly entered upon there will inevitably be embittered feelings and perhaps acute local difficulties. Shipping might be deplorably insufficient, but if the Hun seamen is given unrestricted license to wander round British ports he will find a reception none too welcome.

A Murder Charge.
The Javaese seaman, who is charged with the murder of another Javaese at Wanchai, was before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, when the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

Spotted Fever.
For the twenty-four hours ended April 27, six cases of spotted fever were notified, five being from the City of Victoria and the other from another district. There were four deaths. All the sufferers were Chinese.

The Witness for the Defence.
The Third and last performance of this excellent four-act play was produced at the Theatre Royal on Saturday evening. Practically every seat was occupied, and the admirable presentation was greatly enjoyed. A large number of beautiful bouquets were presented to Mrs. Logan and Mrs. Thornton.

A Much-Needed Protest.

It will be noted in one of Reuters' telegrams, published to-day, that the United States Ambassador at Peking has submitted to the Chinese Government that in view of the situation created by bandits, who have of late been interfering with foreigners, an official of the highest rank should be appointed and fully empowered to suppress them and to receive foreign captives. Things appear to have come to a pretty pass, when it is deemed expedient that such a step be taken. It seems to us, however, to be eminently desirable, as of late there have been several reports regarding foreigners having been molested by Chinese bandits. The frequent recurrence of this intolerable state of affairs is, of course, chiefly owing to the fact that the Chinese authorities do practically nothing towards the suppression of such outlaws. It is also due to the fact that much too little notice has been taken by Foreign Ministers of the interference of foreigners by such pests. We therefore welcome the action of Dr. Rhenisch, and trust that it will bring the Chinese Government to a true sense of their duty in this disgraceful matter.

Saturday's Show.

The Show at Happy Valley on Saturday of dogs, cats and poultry was, as we are glad to note, very successful in every respect. There was a satisfactory entry in all classes and there was increased interest manifested by the general public. Such a show should appeal to a large number of people, particularly to those who have canine and feline pets—and there must be many such in the Colony—and it is therefore to be hoped that the interest in the local Society will continue to increase and manifest itself in an even larger number of exhibitors next year. It is all for the good of the animals that the Show is held, and, therefore, all lovers of dogs and cats, to say nothing of those interested in pigeons and poultry should get into touch with the Society which promoted Saturday's successful Show, and thus enable those who are doing such good work to continue it even more successfully in the future than in the past.

DAY BY DAY.

IT IS BETTER TO TELL THE TRUTH AND RUN, THAN TO LIE AND GET CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

To-day's Anniversary.

To-morrow's anniversary is that of Edwin Waugh, who died on April 30, 1890.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3-1/4.

Acknowledgement.

We have to acknowledge a parcel of periodicals for the local troops from Mrs. Howard.

The Kallan Mining Administration.

The total output of the Administration's mines for the week ending 13th April amounted to 61,316 tons and the sales during the period to 45,182 tons.

Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals.

The Honorary Treasurer begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following contributions to the funds of the Hospital:—Sir Robert Ho Tung \$100, Messrs. Lo and Lo \$20.

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Theft of an Oil Can.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing an oil can from a Japanese steamer. Inspector Gordon stated that the defendant was first seen on board the steamer and later was found leaving with the can wrapped in paper. Defendant, who admitted his theft and a previous conviction, was sentenced to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Robbed Her Friend.

The story of how a Chinese woman robbed her friend was told to Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. It appeared that the defendant paid a visit to the amah at Kowloon Police station and went into the amah's quarters by herself, as the other woman was busy at the time. After she had left a quantity of jewelry was found to be missing, and the woman was later arrested. She stated that two other women had persuaded her to commit the offence. Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed.

A Bad Character.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing a lady's coat from a theatre and afterwards illegally pawned it. Inspector Grant said that defendant had three previous convictions. He had three b others and they were all bad characters having been in prison several times each. They congregated in certain houses, carrying on extensive thefts. Although born in Hongkong they were now being recommended for banishment. His Worship sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour and fourteen days, the sentence to be concurrent.

Don't Pay Their Fares.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, with travelling on the tramway without paying their fare and also with assaulting the Ticket Inspector. The men, when asked for their fares, maintained that they were tramway employees, and therefore, allowed to travel free. When the Ticket Inspector demanded the fare it was alleged that they assaulted him. In court they both admitted riding without payment, but denied the assault, these pleas being accepted. A fine of \$10 each was imposed, the alternative being ten days' hard labour.

AN INTERESTING SHOW.

Prize: Dogs, Cats and Poultry.

The third annual exhibition of the Hongkong Dog, Cat, Poultry and Pigeon Show was held at Happy Valley on Saturday and it is safe to say that never before has the show been so successful both as regards the number of entries and also the quality of exhibits. A very large number of people, attended testifying to the increasing popularity of the show which was under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, Sir William Rees Davies and Lady Rees Davies, the latter presenting the awards, and many other people.

A feature of the show were the poultry exhibits by Mr. L. O. Longinotto, his collection including some of the finest birds it has been our lot to witness. His exhibits took nearly all the prizes the Judges not being greatly exercised in making him the awards, the stock being of such high quality.

The officials were as follows: Committee.—The Hon. Sir O. P. Chater, C.M.G., Com. O. W. Backwith, B.N., Messrs. H. J. Gedge, A. H. Milroy, J. F. McCarthy, M. S. Northcote, Leo Longinotto, Dr. J. W. Noble and Forestry, and Sergt. W. Pitt, H.K.P.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. G. W. Gegg.

Special Stewards: Messrs T. F. Hough and W. Logan.

Judges: H. E. Sir F. H. May, K.O.M.G., Messrs F. J. McCarthy, Leo Longinotto, Adam Gibson, Madames Dyer and Danby.

Guarantors: Messrs H. J. Gedge, M. S. Northcote, G. W. Gegg, W. Logan, G. H. Wilson, Leo Longinotto, J. F. McCarthy and W. Pitt, Doctors O. Forestry and Lindsay Woods.

Prizes were presented by Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Sir E. H. Kadoorie, Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Drs G. P. Jordan and O. Forestry, Messrs. H. W. Locker, M. S. Northcote, N. J. Stubb, H. J. Gedge, H. P. White, T. F. Hough, A. Beattie, O. E. Warren, E. Ruttonjee and "Anonymous."

The handsome collection of prizes were awarded as follows:

Class A.—Fox Terriers (Smooth): Dog:—1, Mr. Wm. Forestry's "Pinebox," 1 year, 2, Miss Tatam's "Nipper," 14 months, Judge, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class A.—Fox Terriers (Smooth): Bitches:—1, Mr. C. L. Howell's "Priscilla," 6 years; 2, Mr. C. L. Howell's "Jennie," 7 months, Judge, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class B.—Fox Terriers (Wire Hair):—1, Mr. V. A. d'Osting's "Hector," 1 1/2 years, Judge, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Special Cap for Best Fox Terrier in Show won by Mr. C. L. Howell. Judge, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class C.—Irish Terriers:—1, Mr. D. E. Donnelly's "Billy," 2 years, Judge, H. E. Sir F. H. May.

Class D.—Bull Dogs:—1, Mr. A. Ritchie's "Jock," 9 months, Judge, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class E.—Aberdeen Terriers:—1, Mr. D. Logan's "Gyp," (bitch) 4 1/2 years; 2, Mr. John Mitchell's "Jock," 6 years, Judge, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class F.—Airedales:—1, Mr. H. J. Gedge's "Mac," 3 years; 2, Mrs. Looker's "Roystonea Rex," 2 years, Judge, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class G.—Bull Terriers:—1, Mr. McCreae's "Trixie" (Bitch), 1 year, Judge, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class H.—Chow Dogs:—1, Mrs. Lyle's "Rajah," 3 1/2 years; 2, Mr. A. E. Crapnell's "Teddy," 16 months; 3, Mrs. G. Morrison's "Sandy," 2 1/2 years, Judge, D. Gibson.

Class I.—Poodles:—1, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza's "Bobbie," 5 years; 2, Mr. A. M. d'Esca's "Belle" (Bitch), 2 years, Judge, H. E. Sir F. H. May.

Class J.—Setters:—1, Mr. R. Hall's "Nilly" (Bitch) 3 years; 2, Mr. H. Humphrey's "Gilly" (Bitch) 14 months, Judge, H. E. Sir F. H. May.

Class K.—Japanese:—1, Mrs. Harrington's "Chiyo," 1 1/2 years; 2, Dr. Evan Jones' "Yummy," 3 years; 3, Mrs. G. Cousin's "Jolie" (Bitch) 4 1/2 years, Judge, D. Gibson.

Class L.—English Pugs:—1, Mrs. A. Tyson's "Jock," 4 years; 2, Mrs. G. P. Jordan's "Black

Prince," 2 years; 3, Miss Angel Orniston's "Alice" (Bitch) 5 years, Judge, Dr. Gibson.

Class M.—Unclassified on Catalogue:—1, Miss Robertson's "Sammy," Spaniel, 1 year; 2, Mr. Li Chai Chi's "Rex Samoyede," 6 years, Judge, Mr. McCarthy.

Class N.—Championship for Best Dog in Show:—Mr. A. Ritchie's "Jock," Judge, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class O.—Championship for Best Bitch in Show:—Mr. MacCreae's "Trixie," Judge, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class P.—Cats. Persian:—1, Mrs. Gegg's "Empress Josephine," 7 years.

Class Q.—Cats. Siamese:—1, Mrs. R. L. Bridger's "General Smuts," 2, Miss Angel Orniston's "Albert."

Class R.—Championship for Best Cat in Show:—Mrs. Gegg's "Empress Josephine," Judge, of Cats, Mrs. Dyer and Mrs. Danby.

Poultry.

Class 1.—Leghorn Cocks:—1 and 2, Mr. F. H. Dillon.

Class 2.—Leghorn Hens:—1 and 2, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza; 3, Mr. F. H. Dillon; V. H. O. Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza.

Class 3.—Plymouth Rock Cocks:—1, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class 4.—Plymouth Rock Hens:—1 and 2, Mr. L. O. Longinotto; V. H. O. Mr. B. Basto.

Class 5.—Black Minorca Cocks:—1, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class 6.—Black Minorca Hens:—1 and 2, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class 7.—Brahma Hens:—1, Mr. R. M. Dyer.

Class 8.—Blue and Andalusian Hens:—1 and Sp. Prize, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class 9.—Orpington Hens:—No Award.

Class 10.—Rhode Island Red Hens:—1, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza.

Class 11.—White Crested Polish Hens:—1, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class 12.—Unclassified Cocks:—1 and Sp. Prize, Mr. Leo Longinotto; Blue Andalusian; 2, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza's Rhode Island Red; V. H. O. Mrs. R. M. Dyer's Campine.

Class 13.—Unclassified Hens:—1, Mrs. Stubb's Langshan.

Class 14.—Leghorn Hens (1 cock and 2 hens):—1, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza; 2, Mr. F. H. Dillon.

Class 15.—Plymouth Rock Pens:—1, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class 16.—Black Minorca Pens:—1, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Class 17.—Unclassified Pens:—1, Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Special Prizes for Poultry (Cape).

1, To exhibitor with most entries of exhibition class:—Mr. Leo Longinotto.

2, Best Cock in Show:—Mr. Leo Longinotto.

3, Best Hen in Show:—Mr. Leo Longinotto.

4, Best Pen in Show:—Mr. Leo Longinotto.

Judge of Poultry, Mr. McCarthy.

Pigeons.

Class 1.—Homer Cocks:—1 and 2, Mr. J. G. Kynock.

Class 2.—Homer Hens:—1 and 2, Mr. J. G. Kynock.

Class 3.—Pouter:—1, Messrs. Ting Tai Tsung Kee Co.

After Lady Rees Davies had handed the prize, she was presented with a beautiful bouquet by Mr. G. W. Gegg, after which Sir William Rees Davies, replying on behalf of his wife, said that they in Hongkong were proud of their horse racing, their flower shows and various forms of sport and he was glad to see that as regards the poultry exhibits Mr. Longinotto was a great asset to the Colony. To Mr. Gegg, the Hon. Secretary, who had devoted a great deal of time to the Show they owed a great debt of gratitude.

At the conclusion, Mr. Gegg put up for auction, in aid of war charities, some pigeons, rabbits and two sittings of eggs, as the result of which \$106 was realised.

The Tennis League.

We have received a fixture list of the forthcoming Tennis League and note that play in both divisions commences on Saturday next. League play will finish on July 27, when the winners of each league will play the final.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Italy still occupies the position of the leading motor car exporting nation of Europe, according to official figures issued by the Ministry of Finance. For the first eight months of 1917 (ending August 31st) Italian motor exports increased 113.4 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1915, and 96.4 per cent compared with the first eight months of 1916. The greatest proportion of the business comprised motor lorries despatched to the various Allied powers, these numbering 8,160, having an average value of 14,875 liras. Touring cars totalled only 508 for the eight months, their average value being 17,568 liras. These were practically all fully equipped cars for Allied Staff services. Italy's imports of motor vehicles are very low the value being only 1,673,500 liras for 183 vehicles, of which ten were lorries. This is a drop of practically 70 per cent compared with 1915. It is rather curious to note that the average value of the motor lorries imported into Italy works out at the unusual figure of 2,003 liras each. The average value of the touring cars is 6,263 liras, or almost one third that of the exported article.

Not long ago, H. B. Irving told a friend of his a story about his father's production of Sardan's Robespierre. Two elderly ladies, dear old souls who evidently made a point of seeing every play produced by "Dear Sir Henry" in those golden Victorian days, were sitting in their stalls waiting for the play to begin. "And who was Robespierre, my dear?" asked one. "Why, he was the man who was murdered in his bath by Marie Corelli!" "Oh, no! dear, that can't be right, it wasn't Marie Corelli, for she is alive to day! I remember now—it was Charlotte Bronte."

Senator Simmons was discussing the proposed war tax on automobile owners. "Making the war taxes," he said, "isn't pleasant work. It puts one in the position of the facetious minister at Ocean Grove took a little girl on his knee and said: 'I don't love you, Nellie. All the ladies on the breeze swept verandah laughed, but little Nellie frowned and said: 'You've got to love me, You've got to.' 'Got to? How so?' laughed the divine. 'Because,' said Nellie stoutly, 'you've got to love them that hate you—and I hate you, goodness knows!'"

The death of the Dowager Countess of Mayo at the great age of 91 recalls a very interesting journalistic story. It was her husband who, when Viceroy of India, was assassinated by a fanatic in the Andaman Islands in February, 1872. While he was yet Viceroy a gentleman going out to India called at the *Daily News* offices and offered to send news communications to the paper. He was told that news would have to be very important indeed to be cabled—"for instance, the assassination of the Viceroy." "That would certainly be a sensation," he replied. As it happened, this man was actually present at the scene of the murder, and called an account of the tragedy to the *Daily News* which thus secured an exclusive story of it.

Cruelty to Cats.

A well-deserved admonition was meted out to a Chinese by Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, the defendant being charged with cruelty to animals. The facts of the case were that Sergeant Thomas, of the Police Reserve, saw the defendant on board the s.s. *Fatshan*, having in his possession two small baskets, each of which contained seven live cats. They were herded together and obviously suffering from overcrowding. The defendant pleaded guilty saying he was taking the cats to Canton for a friend. His Worship gave the defendant a severe warning, saying it would do him no good to suffer in the same manner as they caused animals to suffer. He (His Worship) regretted that he had not the power to inflict a physical punishment. He would be fined \$25.

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Henchman

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Empress of Russia	—	Empress of Japan	4th Sept.
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Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Hirano Maru" T. 16,000	{THURS. 9th May, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Tango Maru" T. 13,500 "Nikko Maru" T. 9,600	{SAT. 18th. May at 11 a.m. {SATUR. 15th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"Ceylon Maru" T. 10,000	{MONDAY. 19th, Apr.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

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"Suwa Maru"	WED., 15th May, at 11 a.m.
"Fushimi Maru"	TUES., 11th June, at 11 a.m.

1 Omitting Manila Eastbound.

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KOREA MARU	18,000	24th May.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	31st May.
TERO MARU	22,000	21st June.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	18th July.

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NIPPON MARU	11,000	11th May.
KING MARU	17,900	18th May.
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For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	30th Apr. at 3 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	Huichow	1st May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Tamsui	2nd May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	4th May at 3 p.m.

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(Occupying 3 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailan	A. E. Hodgins	TUES. 30th Apr. at noon.
Hailong	J. W. Evans	TUES. 7th May at noon.

FOR SWATOW:

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas LaPrak & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Thur. 2nd May at 4 light.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur. 2nd May at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Luangsang	Fri. 3rd May at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yungsang	Fri. 10th May at 3 p.m.

These sailings are projected to Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Swatow.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through bills of lading can be obtained for Swatow and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

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BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kadea, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Duta.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tiensin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

A Merc Soldier.

At Guildford, Assizes, Mr. Justice Colclough, released on his own recognizances a Merc soldier who had pleaded "Guilty" to bigamy. The accused had been wounded four times, and the Judge said: "It is a great pity that a man like you should appear in the dock. You were in the retreat from Mons, and every one who took part in that terrible and glorious tragedy must earn the respect and gratitude of the country."

"See To Your Ships."

"My advice to those who are considering the question of trade after the war," said Mr. Du Plessis Clappier, Trade Commissioner for the Union of S. Africa, in a lecture at the Royal Society of Arts recently "is see to your shipping. It is the man who sends the ship who will get the goods." The need for shipping would be such that the question of the "Flag" would not stand in the way of the goods which must be shipped. Therefore, if we wanted "trade with and in the Empire" we must help each other to provide British ships for the Empire's sea routes, and we must do that soon. Viscount Gladstone, who presided, described himself as an inveterate optimist in respect of the future of S. Africa. Even if the gold mines gave out, he would not be apprehensive, for the 200,000 men employed in them would then turn to industries which would build up the future of the country on greater and safer lines. "The longer you live in South Africa," he said, "the fonder you get of it."

Gallant Rescues From

The Floriz.

St. John's (Newfoundland), Feb. 2:—The boats engaged in the work of rescue succeeded in taking off the wrecked Florizel 44 survivors of whom 17 were passengers. Only two of the 12 men on board and none of the four children have been rescued. The rescued include the captain and the mate of the vessel. Latest estimates place the number of persons on board at 136, thus making the death-roll 92. The work of rescue was performed with the greatest gallantry. The Florizel was impaled on a rock surrounded by half-submerged ledges at about 900 ft. from the shore. Three surfboats, manned by volunteers, shot through the breakers, finally working their way to the lee of the Florizel, where they took off 42 men and two women, all of whom were in the fore-cabin or in the forward rigging. Mr. John Munn, the managing director of Bowring Brothers (the owners of the Florizel), his daughter Betty, and the child's nurse were among the first to be swept overboard, having rushed on deck when the steamer crashed into the rocks. The majority of those lost perished in the first few minutes.

Soldiers Who Help to
Save Tonnage.

In view of the great improvement which has taken place in the rapid clearance of ships since the formation of the "Transport Workers' Battalions," the Select Committee on National Expenditure in a report issued recently strongly urge that more men be made available for this important work. The Committee point out the importance of discharging in the tonnage problem, and say they had been much impressed with the work done by the Transport Battalions. These battalions are a mobile body composed largely of skilled stevedores, drawn temporarily from the Army, and the Committee's information goes to show that there is no friction between this body and the civilian labour. On the contrary, their assistance appears to be welcomed. Men from the battalions are drafted to the ports only when it is clear that civilian labour is insufficient, and as soon as the immediate needs of the moment are met they are withdrawn for service elsewhere. The whole of the men are fully employed, but the Committee say, the numbers are insufficient to provide for present needs. On the question of Sunday labour, the Committee say that the evidence obtained from the Admiralty while not supporting the suggestion that it is extensively resorted to in Admiralty shipbuilding, bore out the view that by offering inducements to blacking-up during the week it is uneconomical both in regard to actual cost and to amount of output—London "Daily News."

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
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S.S. "JACOB"
will leave on or about March.
HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE.
S.S. "VAN WAERWYCK"
will leave on or about March.
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kingtai, from Shanghai.
Chunshun Yehwu, from Shang-
hai.
Yohshengcheang, Tsongkwai
Thongka, from Shanghai.
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Mr. Szeungang, c/o Newwo
& Co., 25, Kioling Street.

T. KRING,
Asst. Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 28, 1918.

Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

Batista Enrique, c/o American
Consulate, from Manila.
Fermin Elias, c/o American
Consulate, from Manila.

Gardiner, (Hongkong Hotel) (2)
from Singapore.
Lyon, Mrs. Emma, from
Manila.

Manuel Silice, from Manila.
Shaw Flora, Carlton Hotel,
from Townsville.
Turner, King Edward Hotel,
from Hastings.

J. E. GIBSON,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 28, 1918.

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Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Des- patched.
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Shanghai	Yunling	B. & S.	30, Apr.
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Rui-how	B. & S.	1, May
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	2, May
Shanghai	Tamsui	B. & S.	3, May
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	3, May
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	3, May
Shanghai	Yin-chow	B. & S.	4, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	7, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	9, May
Manila	Yuen-sang	J. M. Co.	10, May
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	13, May
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, June

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG ICE
COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that
an Extraordinary General
Meeting of the Hongkong Ice
Company Limited will be held at
the registered Office of the Com-
pany, Pedder Street, Victoria,
Hongkong, on Monday the 6th
day of May 1918, at 12 o'clock
noon when the subjoined resolu-
tions which were passed at the
Extraordinary General Meeting
of the Company held on the 16th
day of April 1918, will be sub-
mitted for Confirmation as
special resolutions:—

(1) That it is expedient to effect
an amalgamation of this
Company with the Dairy
Farm Company Limited,
and that with a view
thereto this company be
wound up voluntarily and
that Messrs. Jardine, Mathe-
son & Co., Limited be and
they are hereby appointed
Liquidators for the purpose
of such winding up.

(2) That the conditional Agree-
ment submitted to the meet-
ing for amalgamation of this
Company with the Dairy
Farm Company Limited upon
the terms (inter alia) of the
acquisition by that Company
of the complete undertaking,
business, goodwill and prop-
erty of this Company in re-
turn for the issue to this
Company of 52,000 shares of
the Dairy Farm Company
Limited of the nominal value
of \$7.50 each credited as fully
paid up (being eight shares
of \$7.50 each of that Company
for each share of \$25 each of
this Company) and of the
issue by the Dairy Farm
Company Limited to Messrs.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.,
Limited, the General Man-
agers of this Company (upon
their entering into restrictive
covenants which have been
agreed upon and by way of
bonus as compensation for
their loss of office as General
Managers of this Company)
of 2,000 shares of the Dairy
Farm Company Limited of
the nominal value of \$7.50
each credited as fully paid
up and the same is hereby
approved and that the
Liquidators be and they are
hereby authorised pursuant
to Section 185 of the Com-
panies Ordinance 1911 to
adopt the said Agreement
and carry the same into
effect with such (if any)
modification either before or
after the execution thereof as
the said Liquidators may
think expedient.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be CLOSED from
the 1st to 10th May 1918, both
days inclusive.

Dated the 16th day of April, 1918.
JARDINE, MATHESON,
& CO., LTD.
General Managers

IMPROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory
organs may be suffering from—whether
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
BRONCHITIS, OR
ORDINARY COUGH,
—you will find in this famous remedy
a restorative power that is simply
unparalleled.

TAKE IT
SOLD EVERYWHERE
PREPARED BY
IMPROD'S
25, KOLING STREET, HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI CUSHI
KWAISHA.
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHI,
IDAKE, YOSHIMOTO, HOJO, NAKA,
ZUTA, SATO, KANADA, SHINHEI,
KAWAYAMADA, NISHI and OTSUKA
Selling Agents.

HEAD OFFICE—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES—NAGASAKI
MOJI, KATSU, WAKAMATSU,
OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE,
KOBÉ, OSAKA, KIOBE, TOKYO, YOKO-
HAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBUGA, VIEN-
TIAN, HANKOW, PEKING,
DAIREN, TAIPEH, LONDON, NEW
YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,
HAIKONG, CANTON and
SINGAPORE.

Cable Address—"IWASAKI."
Codes: A.I.A.C. 5th Ed., West-
ern Union; and Bentley's.

AGENTS.

OHINKIANG—Messrs. GRAE-
ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.
MACDONALD & CO., SINGA-
PORE—Messrs. BORNEO CO.,
LTD, GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R.
BROWN, McFARLANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—
S. KAWATE,
Manager,
Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAGA MARU,"

having arrived, from the
above ports, Consignees of
Cargo are hereby informed
that their Goods are being
landed and placed at their
risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Com-
pany's Godowns at Kowloon,
where each consignment will be
sorted out mark by mark and de-
livery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried
on unless instructions are given
to the contrary, before NOON
TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd
May, 1918, will be subject
to rent.

Damaged packages must be left
in the Godowns for examination
by the Consignee's and the Co.'s
representatives at an appointed
hour on Tuesday & Friday. All
claims must be presented
within ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date
they cannot be recognised. No
claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1918.

YESTER DAYS

TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."

THE GREAT WESTERN
STRUGGLE.

London, April 28.
Reuter's correspondent at British
Headquarters, telegraphing on the
evening of the 28th, says:—The
French have borne the brunt of
to-day's fighting. Their magnificent
resistance to the great numerical
superiority of the enemy has caused
the enemy failure to attain a deci-
sive result. In an official report
their aim was declared to be the
capture of Mont Kemmel. The
enemy got a substantial footing
upon the commanding position of
Kemmel Hill, but the French are
attacking this morning and a furious
battle is still raging. Further north
the Germans attacked this morning
on a front extending from Lascytle
to Bluff on the Ypres-Comines
Canal. No particulars are avail-
able. By successfully filling in the
gap at Lascytle this morning, we
completed the restoration of the
line eastwards of Villers Breton-
neux. The British and French
launched an attack this morning
from south-east of Villers Breton-
neux to opposite Hangard. It is
reported that the operation "has
made some progress."

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—The battle is continuing
fiercely on the whole front from the
neighbourhood of Dranoutre to the
Ypres-Comines Canal. The enemy
captured Dranoutre, Kemmel Hill
and the village. The enemy's at-
tack yesterday was made in great
strength by nine Divisions. Early
this morning the French and British
counter-attacked and succeeded at
first in making some progress and
capturing prisoners. Later in the
day the enemy renewed his attacks,
particularly against positions from
L'Ocre to La Clytte and astride the
Ypres-Comines Canal.

We held all the attacks in the
neighbourhoods of La Clytte and
Scherpenberg, but, after severe
fighting in which we repulsed a
series of determined attacks with
heavy losses, the enemy succeeded
in pressing back our line in the
direction of L'Ocre. He also pro-
gressed astride the Ypres-Comines
Canal. The French and British this
morning attacked the enemy's posi-
tions in the neighbourhood of Han-
gard and Hangard Wood and ad-
vanced their line at certain points
by heavy fighting.

Mist and thunder-storms yester-
day compelled our aviators to fly
within a few feet of the ground.
There was reconnoitring in the
neighbourhood of Kemmel. We
dropped 650 bombs on Menin, Boul-
lers, and Armentieres. We brought
down ten and drove down two
machines. Anti-aircraft guns brought
down four others, while the infantry
shot down another. Two of ours
are missing.

Reuter's correspondent at French
Headquarters, writing at midnight
on 24th inst., says: Pursuing his
policy of alternating blows the
enemy attacked southward of the
Somme this morning after an artill-
ery preparation which left no
doubt as to his intention. The
main objective was against the
junction point of the Franco-British
armies, north of Hangard, a sub-
sidiary blow delivered against new

TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."

THE GREAT WESTERN
STRUGGLE.

French positions south of the river
Luce suggesting that the Germans
wished to thrust a wedge between
the French and British towards
Amiens or to wipe out the Hangard
salient on which so many attacks
have been broken. The artillery
attacked our front for sixteen miles
between Ribemont-sur-Ancre and
Ailly-sur-Noye. Gas shells hailed
upon the Franco-British batteries
all night long, whose fire however
was unchecked. Towards morning
the enemy fire was intensified reach-
ing a degree of violence by seven
o'clock not experienced since the
morning of 21st March. An infantry
attack was launched at 7.30 on an
eight mile front between Breton-
neux and Senecat wood on the
south-bank of the Luce. The
heaviest fighting on a purely
French front raged around Han-
gard, where our line curves in a
narrow salient. By mid-afternoon
the enemy fought his way into the
village, capturing the woods north-
ward thereof, and the French re-
took Hill 89 overlooking the village.
The hill appears to be still ours.
The Germans have retaken Hill 83
southward of the Luce and overlook-
ing the Avre valley and the junction
of the Avre and Luce and have
fought up to the village of Hailles
thereby advancing a mile. Their
assaults on Hill 82 were repulsed
after the severest fighting.

Reuter's correspondent at British
Headquarters, writing on the 28th
inst., says: Yesterday's brilliant
counter-attack was by Australians,
who passed through sturdy British
troops who were containing four
times their own number and re-
stored the situation in our favour
at Villers and Bretonneux. But the
weight of yesterday's attack was
between Wytschaete and Meteren,
the heaviest effort being directed
against the French. I hear the
French are counter-attacking this
morning. Prisoners taken in the
sector state they were foodless for
two or three days, owing to our
artillery preventing supplies coming
up. Our long range guns are par-
ticularly active on the enemy's back
areas, where they are doing great
execution among heavy columns of
transport moving along the Ghe-
luve-Gheluvelt Road.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—After severe fighting all
day long on the Bailloult-Hollebeke
front against a greatly superior
force the Allied troops were com-
pelled to give ground and the enemy
gained a footing on Kemmel Hill.
Fighting in the neighbourhood of
Dranoutre, Kemmel and Vierstraet
continues. We carried out a minor
operation at night time westward
of Merville and prisoners fifty.
Hostile artillery is active from Lys
to Givenchy. We cleared out posts
south-eastward of Villers and Bre-
tonneux. The enemy gas shelled
this area.

A French communique reports a
violent artillery struggle south of
the Somme at night time. We
carried out numerous raids, notably
in the region of Leasigry, between
Miette and the Aisne and towards
Bezonvaux and Eparges.

TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."

THE GREAT WESTERN
STRUGGLE.

A wireless German official message
says: "A strong French counter-
attack against the height of
Vleugelhoek failed heavily. We at-
tacked the Anglo-French near and
southward of Villers and Breton-
neux. Our infantry, supported by
tanks, broke through the enemy
machine-gun nests and we captured
Hangard. We advanced our line
on the heights northward of
Castel. The enemy's reserves vio-
lently counter-attacked all day long,
failing sanguinarily. Bitter fighting
lasted all night long. We prisoner-
ed two thousand and took four guns."

London, April 27.
A wireless German official report
states:—We captured Mont Kem-
mel and threw out the English from
their positions at Wytschaete and
Dranoutre. We advanced as far as
Kemmelbrook, captured St. Eloi,
Dranoutre and the height north-
westward of Vleugelhoek. We took
over 6,500 prisoners, principally
French. The enemy re-captured
Villers Bretonneux. Further enemy
counter-attacks eastward of the
village and at Hangard failed. Pris-
oners from this battle area now
number 2,400.

A German evening official report
states: The enemy's counter-attacks
at Mount Kemmel and south of
Villers Bretonneux failed heavily.

Correspondents state that four
German mountain Divisions enveloped
the French defenders on the
Kemmel crest and gained it by
heavy sacrifice. The enemy is now
striking towards Scherpenberg, the
next hill in the chain. Although the
French bore the brunt of the at-
tack, the British heavily engaged
the enemy on either side. One body
of the British left Kemmel Hill and
were apparently surrounded in the
first hour of attack, the fog enab-
ling the Germans to creep up at
night. The Royal Scots, the Cam-
erons and the Black Watch fought
throughout the day, inflicting very
heavy losses.

The French defenders of Kemmel
were ordered to hold out till they
died rather than retreat. The com-
mand was implicitly obeyed. Hand-
to-hand fighting continued long after
the garrison was isolated by the
enemy swarming round the base.

It is admitted that the situation
in the north has become seriously
worse as a result of the past two
days' fighting, as the enemy has
not merely held Kemmel Hill, the
best observation post on the British
front, but has spread westwards,
while he has crept nearer Ypres on
both sides of the canal and south,
east of the town. Northwards,
however, in the neighbourhood of
La Clytte and Scherpenberg the at-
tacks have been held and the posi-
tion has not yet been stabilised.
What happened to Villers and Han-
gard was not impossible in the case
of Kemmel. The severity of the
German losses has not yet been
compensated by any strategical suc-
cess. Even if further withdrawal
from Ypres is considered advisable,
this will not make an immediate
difference to the Channel ports. The
Ypres salient was chiefly valuable as
a jumping off ground for the re-
covery of the Flemish coast.

(Continued on Page 4.)

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

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Codes Used All: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS—					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	DEPTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	DEPTH OF SLIP AT HEAD	DEPTH OF SLIP AT TAIL	SIZE OF TIDE
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 1, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 2, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 3, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 4, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 5, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 6, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 7, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 8, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 9, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 10, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 11, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 12, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
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Slip No. 19, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 20, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 21, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 22, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
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Slip No. 140, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 141, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 142, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 143, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 144, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 145, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 146, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 147, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 148, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 149, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 150, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 151, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 152, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
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Slip No. 156, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 157, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
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Slip No. 159, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 160, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 161, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 162, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 163, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 164, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 165, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 166, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
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Slip No. 170, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
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Slip No. 173, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 174, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 175, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 176, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 177, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 178, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 179, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 180, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 181, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 182, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 183, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'
Slip No. 184, Kowloon	200'	12'	12'	12'	12'

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)
THE WESTERN FRONT.

The Enemy Being Held.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There has been great reciprocal artillery firing during the night on the whole battle front northward of the Lys River. Fighting in this area yesterday was very severe, the enemy repeatedly making determined attempts to develop the advantage he gained on the previous day. After many hours of a fluctuating battle the enemy's advance was held at all points, heavy casualties being inflicted. The enemy's assaults from Doullens to Lacynette were pressed with extreme violence. Three attacks were beaten off with great enemy loss to be succeeded by a fourth attempt carrying four villages. Our Allies counter-attacked in the evening and drove out the enemy regaining possession of the village. At other points all the enemy's attacks were repulsed. There was fierce fighting northward of Hamel village and in the neighbourhood of Voormezele, which, after a prolonged struggle, remains in our possession. The enemy heavily attacked in the afternoon our positions on the ridge of the wood south-westward of Voormezele and was completely repulsed. We prisoners some hundreds. In local fighting yesterday afternoon in the neighbourhood of Givenchy we prisoners forty. Fighting continued through the afternoon and evening and our line was advanced at certain points. We broke up a hostile attack accompanied by tanks in the afternoon. We prisoners in this area over one hundred. We carried out successful raids at night time in the neighbourhood of Arleux-Vieuxbergum sector and prisoners twenty.

French Re-capture Ground.

A French communiqué says: There is no change on the Villers-Bretonneux-Hangard front. We counter-attacked the Germans at Villers Bretonneux to south of the Luce in the morning and re-captured much of the ground lost yesterday despite a desperate resistance by the enemy who was strongly reinforced. We captured the monument south of Villers, penetrated Hangard wood and captured the western part of Hangard village. The battle lasted all day and continues. It was exceptionally violent. The Germans attempted to wrest our gains from us at all costs. Despite heavy losses from our fire at each attempt, their battalions attacked seven times at the northern Hangard wood without causing the French to budge. The struggle was equally furious at Hangard village which twice changed hands. We captured and retained the orchard south of Luce.

Enemy Gains but at Heavy Cost.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports to-day: Yesterday's fighting was the heaviest that has ever occurred in Flanders since the present offensive. The enemy developed two great thrusts, the first being a continuation of his effort against Kemmel and the ground westward. The second was a new attack between Lacynette, which is a kilometre north-east of Scharpenberg hill, and the spot where his line crosses the Ypres-Comines Canal. Later his second attack extended southward and linked up with the battle proceeding around Drancourt, thus forming a continuous struggle on a front of ten miles. The enemy employed win-at-any-price tactics and continued pushing forward fresh formations from his reserves wherever the front threatened to get thin through casualties. The Germans can certainly show a considerable gain of territory but they have paid the full price for every yard. It cost them three attempts in mass to get into Leers and four attempts to carry the brewery south of Voormezele, the ruins of which we had converted into a miniature redoubt. German wireless accounts of the fighting show the tremendous scale of the attacks. Two army corps, whose commanders were Generals Seiger and von Eberhardt, directed the Prussian and Bavarian divisions which were poured in to supplement the picked battalions of Alpini and Jagers which won the crest of Mont Kemmel. The correspondent adds that further heavy enemy attacks launched in the same area this morning were repulsed. The enemy is also again heavily assaulting Givenchy and Festubert.

THE EMPIRE'S POST-WAR TRADE.

The final report of Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Committee on Commercial and Industrial Policy, after the war, says in view of the shortage of the world's resources any policy tending to check the use of the ports by foreign shipping is inexpedient although it may be desirable to impose restrictions on enemy shipping temporarily. The Committee do not think that any attempt to make the Empire self-supporting in respect of all raw materials is practicable or economically sound, but a selective policy is necessary, with due regard to prohibitive military needs. The Committee deem it unwise to aim at the exclusion of foreign (other than the present enemy) capital from sharing in the development of the Empire. It recommends legislation compelling the disclosure of foreign interests in particular cases and that mineral and other properties be not secured by foreign concerns in order to prevent their development and check competition in supply, the Dominion and Colonial Governments to have measures of control over the working of properties where commodities of great imperial importance are concerned. The Committee recommend the adoption of a uniform policy by the Governments concerned. It does not recommend special restrictions on participation of aliens commercially or industrially, but pilots and patent agents should be British born and the registration of foreign commercial travellers should be considered. Alien enemies should be temporarily subject to Police regulations after the war. The Committee disapprove the establishment of an Imperial Bank of Industry but suggest Government action to safeguard the development of pivotal industries. The future British economic policy should include a serious attempt to meet the declared wishes of the Dominions, Colonies and India for the readjustment and development of their economic relations with the United Kingdom; also an effort to develop trade between the Empire and the Allies. Subject to the Allies agreeing, present enemy countries shall not, at least temporarily, be allowed to trade with the Empire unrestrictedly as before the war or on equal terms to Allies and neutrals. The Committee recommend action similar to the Canadian against dumping goods. Preferential treatment should be accorded to the Overseas Empire in respect to Customs dues now or hereafter imposed in the United Kingdom. Other forms of Imperial preference should be considered. Protection should be afforded a certain number of industries on recommendations of a strong independent board. The Committee oppose the prohibition of the importation of enemy goods for at least a year after the war.

MACEDONIAN FRONT.

A British official message from Salonika states: We withdrew unopposed on the 18th inst. from the advanced villages in the Struma Valley occupied on the 16th and the enemy subsequently shelled the villages.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN AGENTS IN PERSIA.

London, April 27.
Reuter's news that a number of documents have been discovered in Persia revealing that German agents in Persia acted in similar guise to those of the United States who regarded their American hosts as idiotic Yankees. The German agents in Persia wrote contemptuously of the "Persian swine." The German Vice-Consul at Shiraz wrote "I always think of Persians as jellyfish," and said the Persian leaders were below even the usual Persian level. "This sum is only tinseltown by force." The correspondence which has been discovered reveals a system of German espionage and schemes for stirring up agitations against the British.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN THE ADRIATIC.

London, April 27.
The Admiralty reports that two of our destroyers on the 22nd inst., encountered and engaged five Austrian destroyers in the Adriatic. The enemy fled to the shelter of the fortified port of Durazzo pursued by our destroyers who were reinforced by five more British and one French destroyers. The chase continued until after midnight when we lost touch with the enemy. Our casualties were seven killed and nineteen wounded. It is not known what damage was done to the enemy. British aircraft on the 23rd dropped a ton of bombs with good results on the seaplane base at Durazzo. All our machines returned.

THE ARAB OFFENSIVE.

London, April 27.
A Palestine Hedjaz official message says: The troops of the King of the Hedjaz during the week ending 24th April occupied fifty-three miles of the Hedjaz railway line, southward of Mecca.

RUMOUR OF BANK FAILURE.

Amsterdam, April 27.
There is much excitement on the Exchange owing to a rumour that a big German-Dutch banking firm, said to be particularly interested in the Dutch-Indian trade, has failed.

NEW PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

London, April 27.
The Press Bureau announces that Sir William Weir has been appointed a Privy Councillor.

AMERICA'S LIBERTY LOAN.

New York, April 27.
Liberty Loan Day closed with the greatest enthusiasm, subscriptions pouring in from everywhere. It is predicted that the two billion-dollar mark has been passed and that the Loan will ultimately be over-subscribed.

EMBARGO ON EAST INDIES TIN.

Washington, April 27.
Holland has placed an embargo on the exportation from the Dutch East Indies of tin and tin ore. Henceforth the United States must rely on Bolivia for supplies.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Washington, April 27.
The Government's Bill providing for the melting of 350,000,000 silver dollars has been passed by the House of Representatives and now goes to the President for signature.

BRITISH AIR SUPREMACY.

London, April 27.
The Press Bureau states that British aircraft during March dropped 23,000 bombs in the day time and 13,000 at night time on the enemy's lines opposite our front in France. The enemy dropped 617 during the day time and 1,948 at night time in the area occupied by the British.

HOLLAND AND GERMANY.

London, April 27.
The "Times" states that Holland has acquiesced in the German demand for use of the Limburg railway, stipulating that it must not be used for military purposes. Moreover Germany has made another embarrassing demand as regards shipping facilities, particulars of which have not been transmitted.
The Limburg railway mentioned in connection with the German demands on Holland connects the Düsseldorf region with Antwerp via Roermond and Weert. The Dutch Second Chamber has been considering the situation in secret session. It is reported that Queen Wilhelmina has received the Dutch Minister from Berlin in special audience. The Commander at Amsterdam has forbidden soldiers on furlough to travel except on return to their garrisons.

LINCOLN'S MEMORY.

His Battle Now Being Fought on the World's Stage.

Americans in London, including Dr. Page, the Ambassador, and some of the survivors of the Tuscania, enthusiastically joined at the Cafe Monico recently in the first local celebration of Lincoln's birthday.

Mr. E. Newton Crane, of the American Navy League, said that if he could offer one word of admonition to the English nation it was simply to possess Lincoln's patience, fortitude, and loving kindness. (Applause.)

Dr. Fort Newton, of the City Temple, said Lincoln was the most perfect incarnation of American character and genius, and nobody could understand America without knowing him. The same great battle which Lincoln fought was now being fought on the world's stage.

Mr. Irvin Cobb said American soldiers were coming by the million to rid the world of the selfish of a "divine right" of

degenerates to rule the human race, and to help knock the mania out of Germany.

Captain Wilcox, United States Field Artillery, one of the Tuscania survivors, told the story of the last man to leave the vessel, who was picked up by a traveler, (appears to be a lady) seated himself in the only lifeboat left behind, while it had been impossible to launch. "I just waited," said the man, "until the ship went down, and then I sailed away." "But were you not afraid of the motion of the ship?" asked the officer. "No, I didn't know there was any motion." (Loud laughter.)

M. Bopp.

The new French Minister to China, M. Bopp, left Tientsin on the 24th inst. M. Bopp received a very warm welcome from the French Civil, military and leading residents in Tientsin. A guard of honour, with bands, was drawn up on the platform. There was a reception, attended by the majority of local Frenchmen and French protégés in Tientsin, at the Gare d'Europe.

THE DEPORTATION CASE.

The Case Resumed.

The case was continued before the Full Court this morning, in which Li Hong Mi, a solicitor's clerk, who was ordered to be deported, has brought sections against the Attorney General, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Details of the action have already been given. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. O. D. Wilkinson), again appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General, and the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., for the Crown, appeared for the defence.

The Attorney General at the outset said that referring to whether the Ordinance had been allowed or not he would proceed to argue on the point as to the meaning of the Governor in Executive Council, or Governor with the advice of Executive Council.

As regarded the point which the Judge put to him on the question of the amendment of pleading, the Judge on Friday thought that the Court could say that as a matter of justice certain disclosures regarding the case of the prosecution, as a matter of justice should prevail.

The Chief Justice. What we want to know is whether we shall allow the amendment or not.

The Attorney General dealing with the amendment, said that it was decided quite early in the proceedings not to disclose certain matters because they were confidential.

The only possible reason why these matters should be confidential was on the ground of the public interest. The very same position was taken up in the statement of defence.

The Chief Justice remarked that he thought there was a distinction as to the matters being confidential. He thought it was a different matter when a man's whole innocence was at stake.

The Attorney General said it was not a new defence they were raising. It had been foreshadowed, and he would ask their Lordships to allow the amendment. It was a new point.

At this stage Mr. Kemp said he would have to come back. They had thought Mr. Pollock was to address their Lordships further on the matter.

Mr. Pollock I have nothing more to say.

The question of the amendment was adjourned.

Mr. Sharp said the Attorney General had asked him to open the case for the defence, in a general way both as regarded the facts and the law. He would deal with it as it naturally fell, under two main heads: Before examining the question of procedure leading down to the Ordinance, there was the question of the powers of the Local Legislature dealing with deportation, to consider.

Preliminary to this he would revert shortly to the history of deportation in Hongkong. The powers of deportation had been held since 1857; but there were indications that they extended even farther back than that. In 1857 there was a deportation Ordinance for the opening of the peace of the Colony. In these old Ordinances there was a preamble, and there was in this Ordinance. He thought these preambles were very useful in inquiries such as this. In this Ordinance a Justice of the Peace had the power to lawfully order the arrest of anyone who in his opinion was a danger in the Colony and hold him until he could be dealt with according to law. The man could then be deported to any place in China.

Any Chinese arrested under this ordinance could be deported for an unlimited period. He found over 60 years ago there was the same procedure as there was to-day. There was the same confidential treatment as at present. That was the position of deportation in 1857.

ALLEGED OPIUM SMUGGLING.

Chinese Detective Charged.

A Chinese detective was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this afternoon, with attempting to smuggle 28 lbs. of prepared opium, without permission.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, defended, the Police conducting the prosecution. Eugene Clark, tidewater, Canton, said that on Friday he was on board the A. K. Kwongwai, which had just arrived at the buoy. Passengers were leaving the ship at the time, and he said his staff were searching their baggage. Witness saw defendant attempting to leave the ship. He was carrying a black box. He asked him if he had any opium. Defendant produced a Police Authority card. Witness asked him to open the box as he thought it was of a suspicious make. Defendant did so and witness noticed there was a false bottom. He asked defendant in English, to open the false bottom, but he did not seem to understand, so he detained him, and later reported the matter to his superior officer. Defendant was taken into the station, and when asked by Mr. Anderson what he had in the box, defendant asked to be let go. Later he was placed under arrest.

Further evidence was given, and the case adjourned.

Continuing, Mr. Sharp said that in these days it was evidently the practice to brand deportees. Finally branding dropped out. In 1912 for the first time the British subject came into the Deportation Ordinances. In 1914 the question came up of the deportation of British subjects of non-British parentage. The tendency had been slowly and carefully to extend this long-established power and existing machinery to include a larger area of persons and finally to include limited cases of British subjects. It seemed clear that this power had practically existed from 1912, before the first class of British subjects was brought in, then, between 1912 and 1914, they had three limited classes brought in, and in 1917 this long-established procedure was further extended to include another class of British subject. During the 60 years they knew there was no substantial change in the fundamental principles. It had afterwards been a matter dealt with by the Governor in Council, and broadly was of a confidential character. There had been modifications, but they were not aware of any change having been made as regarded deportation being treated as confidential. Deportations should be made with great care, and the Legislature had seen fit to impose this duty on the Governor-in-Council, relying on the Governor-in-Council. Every point arising for consideration was left to the opinion of the Governor-in-Council.

At the hearing this afternoon Mr. Sharp went on to refer to cases showing that it had been decided that the laws of Colonial Legislatures held good when applied to the particular colony in which the law was made, even though it might be said to violate natural justice as constructed by the English courts. The exceptional circumstances of a colony were always allowed for and if the intention of the legislature was carried out the law was perfectly good. The Court had no power to review the wisdom of an enactment and only had to determine whether the intention of the legislature had been carried out.

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THE MACAO ELECTION.

The Result.

The voting in connection with the election for a Presidente, Senador and Deputado took place in the Real Senado, Macao, on Sunday afternoon. There were six candidates as follows:—

Presidente:—Sidonio Bernardino Cardoso, Silva Pais and Anselmo Braamcamp Freire.

Senador:—Antonio Jose Gonçalves Pereira and Carlos de Melo Leal.

Deputado:—Francisco Gonçalves Valinho Corra, Fernando Augusto Ribeiro Cabral and Alfredo Pinto Leal.

During the last few days a number of circulars were issued by various parties to stimulate the voting which took place late in the evening. The result was as follows:—A. P. Leal 228 votes; F. A. R. Cabral 90 votes; F. G. V. Corra 50 votes.

Those for Presidente were to take place at 8 o'clock this morning. Good order prevailed during the voting.

Wounded Sailors in Fleet-Street. The Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, and Sheriff attended a luncheon given by the Farringdon Ward Club to wounded sailors at Anderson's Hotel. An excellent entertainment by well-known variety artists followed.



If it makes you short of breath to go upstairs you need no other proof that your blood is thin and watery. Next to pallor this is the commonest symptom of anemia.

Every woman who fails to pass the blood test should build up her blood at once with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the blood and in this way strengthen every part of the body. This improvement goes on until perfect health is regained. Every pale, anemic woman is urged to send for the free booklet "Plain Talks to Women."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all chemists, or they will be sent postpaid for 14 bottles for \$1.50, 6 for 84¢, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, 90 Standard Road, Shanghai.

Golofina

A MILD CIGAR

that has fully met the Local Smokers' demand for delightful quality and mild character.

BEST QUALITY JAMAICA LEAF,

EXPERT WORKMANSHIP,

FINEST AROMA,

LICHTEST COLOURS.

STOCKED BY ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

POST OFFICE.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Sundays and Holidays noon.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs advises that:—The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Aboi Shauk, Amara, Bagdad, Buss, Buss City, Fao, Kut, Nasiriyah, Qasr Salih, Sak-sab-Shaykh and Zibair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammarah by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokyo, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressee of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

The parcel post service to Szechuen province has been resumed for ordinary parcels only.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The Parcel Post service to places in Szechuen Province is suspended until further notice.

The London Post Office advises that all parcels (except those for Prisoners of War) and all sample packets for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland will be stopped by the Military Censor unless posted under a War Office permit.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mongolia and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—

Parcel not over 3 lbs. . . . 90 cents.

Do. 7 lbs. . . . \$1.20

Do. 11 lbs. . . . \$1.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Keelung—3rd April, 5 a.m.

Straits, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—3rd April, 9 a.m.

Sakou—30th April, 10 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Europe, Canada, via Victoria, British Isles, Central and S. America—via Seattle—30th April, 11:45 a.m.

Letters 11:30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—30th April, Noon.

Shanghai and North China—30th April, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 1st May.

Weibau and Tientsin—1st May, 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 2nd May.

Shanghai and North China—2nd May, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 3rd May.

Philippine Islands—3rd May, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 4th May.

Shanghai and North China—4th May, 2 p.m.

Straits, Ceylon, India, Africa, Egypt and Europe—4th May, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 21st May.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—21st May, Noon.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 29d, 11h, 45m.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly along the east coast of China and increased slightly elsewhere, except at Vladivostok, where it has increased considerably. The depression remains over Tongking; and another depression is indicated in the Eastern Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch. Total since January 1st, 3.29 inch against an average of 11.37 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1. Hongkong to Gap Hook	S. winds, moderate; cloudy.
2. Spratly Channel	The same as No. 1.
3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, April 29, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Winds	Weather
Vietnam	6a	30.03	41		0b	
Kemuro	5a					
Bakodai						
Kochi						
Nagasaki						
Kagima						
Oshima						
Naha						
Shimonoseki						
Bonin Is.						
Wharfedale	6a	29.91	50	14	2bf	
Hankow						
Ichang						
Shanghai						
Gutzlaff						
Sharp P.						
Amoy						
Swatow						
Shanghai	5a	29.75	70	94	0b	
Taipei		29.82	70		0b	
Tainan		29.81	73	se	2b	
Koshun		29.81	75	vw	2b	
Paoan		29.81	75		4b	
Canton	6a	29.75	76	91	2c	
Kobe		29.78	78	84	5c	
Yokohama		29.71			4c	
Macao		29.78	77	91	4c	
Wanchow						
Hakoh						
Holhow						
Penang	7a	29.75	75	98	4c	
Yuanan		29.75	75	98	4c	
C. St. J.		29.75	75	98	4c	
Apurri	6	29.82	77	86	0b	
Dagupan		29.84	72	86	0b	
Manila		29.84	72	86	0b	
Legaspi		29.84	72	86	0b	
Tacloban		29.81	75	91	2c	
San Francisco	4:30	29.76	78	95	2b	

O. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Apr. 29, 1918.

1. Barometer, reduced to 33 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. Direction of Wind, to two points.

5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, by blue sky, detached clouds, drizzle, rain, fog, gloomy, hail, lightning, overcast, shower, squally, rain, snow, thunder, visibility, w. w. w.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date

Barometer 29.72 29.76 29.78

Temperature 81 78 81

Humidity 76 84 78

Wind Direction 8 S. S.W.

Force 3 3 4

Weather 0 c 0

Rain 0.00 0.00 0.01

Significant air Temperature to the 10th 11th 12th

H.K. Observatory, Apr. 29, 1918.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 29th Apr. to 5th May.

Time	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
29th Apr.	11:15	5:15	11:15	5:15
30th Apr.	11:15	5:15	11:15	5:15
1st May	11:15	5:15	11:15	5:15
2nd May	11:15	5:15	11:15	5:15
3rd May	11:15	5:15	11:15	5:15
4th May	11:15	5:15	11:15	5:15
5th May	11:15	5:15	11:15	5:15

in morning, in afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

IN AID OF ITALIAN

WAR CHARITIES.

A MAGNIFICENT WAR FILM

OF THE

ITALIAN FRONT

(TAKEN UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE ITALIAN ARMY).

ENTITLED:

"FROM THE MOUNTAINS TO THE SEA,"

IN 5 PARTS.

WILL BE SCREENED

ON

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1ST, 1918.

AT

9.15 P.M. SHARP.

DRESS CIRCLE \$3. STALLS \$2. & PIT \$1.

SOLDIERS & SAILORS HALF PRICE.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

T O-NIGHT!

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY!

"Pro Patria"

OR

"THE HEROES OF BELGIUM."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

THE TOMBOLA.

HOLDERS OF SPILL NUMBERS are requested to claim their prizes at the TOMBOLA STORE, Queen's Road (next door to the Astor House Hotel) between the hours of 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. to the 30th April, at NOON, after which all unclaimed prizes will be disposed of by Public Auction for the benefit of WAR CHARITIES.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Dairy Farm Company Limited will be held at the Company's office, No. 2 Lower Albert Road Victoria in the colony of Hongkong on TUESDAY the 7th day of May 1918 at 12 o'clock noon, when the following resolution will be proposed as an extraordinary resolution:—

"That the capital of the Company be increased to \$855,000 by the creation of 54,000 new shares of \$7.50 each and that the directors be authorised to issue and allot such new shares in accordance with the terms of the Agreement dated the 26th day of March 1918 made between the Hongkong Ice Company Limited of the one part and this Company of the other part."

And the following resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 15th day of April 1918 will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions:—

1. "That the new Articles contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification signed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

2. "That the name of the Company be changed to 'The Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Company Limited.' Dated the 16th day of April 1918."

By Order of the Board,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings on SATURDAY the 11th May at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1918 and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12 o'clock noon April 27th to the 12 o'clock noon May 11th. By Order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1918.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY the 4th May, 1918, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1917. The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 29th day of April to MONDAY the 6th day of May 1918, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1918.

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.

